

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE DECISION DOCUMENT**  
**FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 12**

This document is a supplement to the national decision document for Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12, and addresses the regional modifications and conditions for this NWP. The South Pacific Division Engineer has considered the need for additional modifications of this NWP by the establishment of regional conditions. The Division Engineer has also considered the exclusion of this NWP from certain geographic areas or specific waterbodies. These regional conditions are necessary to address important regional issues relating to the aquatic environment. These regional issues are identified in this document. These regional conditions are being required to ensure that this NWP authorizes activities that result in no more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. This document also identifies regionally important high-value waters and other geographic areas in which this NWP should be regionally conditioned or excluded from NWP eligibility as described below, to further ensure that the NWP does not authorize activities that may exceed the minimal adverse effects threshold.

1. Background: On July 1, 1998, the Corps of Engineers (Corps) published its proposal in the Federal Register to issue six new NWPs and modify six existing NWPs to replace NWP 26. The Corps published a supplemental Federal Register notice on October 14, 1998, announcing the withdrawal of one of the proposed NWPs and soliciting comments on proposed restrictions of the NWPs within the 100-year floodplain, designated critical resource waters, and impaired waters. On March 9, 2000, the Corps published a Federal Register notice containing the final text of the NWPs and general conditions.

The Los Angeles District (LAD) issued public notices on August 3, 1998 and April 21, 2000 (enclosures 1 and 2) to solicit comments on proposed regional conditions for these NWPs. In addition, LAD Regulatory personnel conducted public meetings in Los Angeles and Phoenix on September 9, 1998 and September 30, 1998, respectively. The comments received in response to these public notices and meetings are summarized below.

2. Consideration of Public Comments:

- (a) General Comments: The District received the following general comments on the proposed NWP 12 and associated issues:

(1) In several letters, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Carlsbad Field Office, and NMFS (NMFS), and environmental groups requested the notification requirements for the proposed NWPs be expanded. Specifically, the USFWS requested a requirement for all NWPs to include notification to both the Corps and the resource agencies. The USFWS further recommended Standard Local Operating Procedures for Endangered Species (SLOPES) be developed for the Nationwide Permit program to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The NMFS requested the Corps to require notification for all projects affecting waters of the U.S. within coastal streams from the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles County to the community of Gorda in Monterey County

(subsequently modified by the Corps to the San Luis Obispo County / Monterey County boundary to reflect the modification of boundary between the Los Angeles and San Francisco Districts). In contrast, one commenter requested the notification requirement be increased to the national standard of 0.33 acres of waters of the U.S.

**Response:** The Los Angeles District could require notification for all projects requiring authorization under NWP 12. In addition, the Los Angeles District could also forward Pre-construction Notifications to the resource agencies with all NWP 12 applications. However, requiring notification or forwarding notification packages to the resource agencies for all utility line activities would substantially increase the workload for the Los Angeles District without any substantial benefits to aquatic resources. As a result, the Los Angeles District has determined the above alternative notification requirements would not be practicable, in light of benefit received, and would result in only minor additional benefits to aquatic resources. With the proposed modifications to NWP 12, the Los Angeles District has identified the resources and watersheds that warrant additional scrutiny for projects that could otherwise be authorized under NWP 12. Although the Corps has not adopted the proposed notification requirements suggested by NMFS, we have included a regional condition (#1) which requires all road crossings to minimize impacts to stream channel morphology. In addition, the Corps will coordinate with the USFWS and NMFS to develop SLOPES for the Los Angeles District to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Based on the above considerations, modifications proposed and/or adopted by Regulatory Branch would likely result in only a minor increase in workload, but could result in additional benefits to the aquatic environment otherwise not derived.

(2) Several local flood control agencies indicated the proposed NWPs and the associated regional conditions did not consider public safety from flood events. Furthermore, they indicated the additional notification requirements and increased restrictions could result in more than minimal impacts to flood hazards. The flood control agencies also indicated the proposed NWPs and the regional conditions increased the Los Angeles District workload without adding protection to the aquatic environment. Overall, the flood control agencies indicated the proposed changes to the NWP program would increase regulation of projects with de minimis impacts and jeopardize public safety.

**Response:** With the proposed NWPs and the associated regional conditions, many utility line projects in areas with relatively low physical and biological functions could proceed without notification to the Corps. However, to ensure minimal impacts to aquatic resources, the Corps must place additional restrictions on activities that affect special aquatic sites, sensitive watersheds and jurisdictional vernal pools. With the proposed changes to the NWP program, the Corps has balanced the need for both flood safety and environmental protection. With the proposed regional conditions, there would only be a relatively minor increase in workload, but with potentially substantial benefits to the aquatic environment. As a result, the Corps respectfully disagrees with the commenters and believes a proper balance between two important issues has been established with the regional conditions.

(3) As part of the proposed regional conditions, several environmental groups indicated that regional standards should be developed for wetland hydrology and hydric soils in

southern California. In addition, a commenter indicated there needs to be a standard definition for what constitutes a water of the U.S., specifically for ephemeral washes.

**Response:** The Corps concurs that regional standards for jurisdictional ephemeral streams, wetland hydrology and hydric soils would be a very useful tool for future delineations of waters of the U.S. and wetlands. However, it would not be appropriate to develop these standards as part of the proposed regional conditions for the NWP. Furthermore, regulations at 33 CFR Part 328 and the final version of the NWPs (FR 65:47 - March 9, 2000) provide a definition for what constitutes a jurisdictional water of the U.S., including intermittent and ephemeral streams.

(4) Several environmental groups indicated they supported the proposal to include upland buffers as part of mitigation plans to offset impacts to waters of the United States. They recommended wetland buffers should be required to retain existing permeable area for high water/runoff flows for a minimum 100-year flood, and maintenance of all existing functions for these areas including: pollution filtration, groundwater recharge, flood and erosion control, and corridors that allow the movement of native animals between the wetland and nearby upland habitats.

**Response:** Comment noted. Establishment and maintenance of upland buffers would provide substantial benefits for aquatic resources. Such buffers could reduce potential adverse effects of activities that occur in adjacent upland areas outside of Corps jurisdiction, such as sedimentation, increased overland flow from developed areas such as parking lots and streets, runoff from landscaped areas containing herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers and other indirect impacts.

(5) A commenter indicated all discharges of dredged or fill material in wetlands should be precluded under the NWP program. With the amount of historic loss of wetland resources, the commenter indicated that only wetland enhancement and restoration projects should be authorized under the proposed new and modified NWPs.

**Response:** Although most projects authorized under NWP 12 would typically result in minor temporary and, in some cases, permanent impacts to a small area of waters of the U.S. during construction, and result in only temporary impacts to the previously disturbed area during maintenance, these structures can generally be designed and constructed to avoid most special aquatic sites. In the Los Angeles District, the semi-arid climate limits the extent of special aquatic sites that may occur throughout the region. In dryland areas, lack of vegetation and developed soils result in high peak discharges for large storm events. With a predominance of deep alluvial soils, dryland systems are dominated by overland flow with groundwater recharge and throughflow generally contributing a relatively small amount to stream discharge. During the past century, substantial construction activities and agricultural conversion have resulted in a loss of approximately 90 percent of wetlands and from 95 to more than 99 percent of vernal pool habitat in the Santa Barbara region, San Diego/southern Orange County region and the western Riverside region, as well as substantial conversion of riparian resources in Arizona. This indicates further loss of special aquatic sites in southern California and Arizona could result in more than minimal cumulative impacts. To ensure any impact to special aquatic sites is offset by compensatory mitigation, the Los Angeles District would require notification for any project that impacts any special aquatic site. Furthermore, the Los

Angeles District would eliminate the use of all NWP in jurisdictional vernal pools and the use of certain NWP in special aquatic sites in the state of Arizona and the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions of California. This prohibition would ensure minimal impacts to these sensitive wetland areas. Lastly, certain watersheds or regions in the Los Angeles District include waters of the U.S. that support high physical and biological functions that are threatened by cumulative impacts at the watershed level. To ensure that NWP 12 would have minimal impacts in these watersheds or regions, the Los Angeles District would require notification for all projects in the Santa Monica Mountains watersheds, all perennial watercourses in the State of Arizona and the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions in California, all areas designated as Essential Fish Habitat, and all special aquatic sites. A proposed regional condition for the final NWP which precluded all discharges of fill material in wetland areas would unnecessarily increase our workload to review small-scale impacts in areas that do not exhibit the same level of cumulative impacts or sensitivity. Elimination of NWP 12 in all wetland areas would not be practicable in light of the District's workload, and would likely result in relatively minor environmental benefits to waters of the U.S. at the regional level. We believe that with the inclusion of the above modifications, the Los Angeles District would ensure minimal impacts for NWP 12, both individually and cumulatively, without a substantial increase in our overall workload.

(6) Several commenters indicated that the proposed NWP would result in more than minimal cumulative impacts in the Santa Margarita River watershed in Riverside and San Diego counties, with reference to Dr. Eric Stein's study of the impact of the Section 404 Permit Program on the above watershed.

**Response:** The Los Angeles District recognizes both the level of impact to the Santa Margarita River watershed and the evidence provided by Dr. Stein in his research. In response to the above, the District proposes to revoke NWP 39, 42 and 43 in perennial and intermittent watercourses in the Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek watersheds. In addition, this discretionary authority is extended to ephemeral watercourses in these subwatersheds for projects that impact greater than 0.1 acre of jurisdictional waters of the United States. By taking discretionary authority in these two watersheds that exhibit cumulative impacts from past Section 404 permits, the Los Angeles District will ensure mitigation of future impacts, full compliance with ESA and protection of special aquatic sites. A regional condition for the proposed NWP that precluded revocation of all NWP in the entire Santa Margarita River watershed would unnecessarily increase our workload to review all small-scale impacts in portions of the watershed that do not exhibit the same level of cumulative impacts. Therefore, elimination of all NWP in the Santa Margarita River watershed would not be practicable in light of the District's workload and would result in relatively minor environmental benefits to waters of the U.S. in the Santa Margarita River watershed.

(9) Several commenters opposed establishment of regional conditions for the replacement nationwide permits issued in the March 9, 2000 Federal Register notice (65 FR 12818) and requested that they be withdrawn from further consideration. Several commenters requested that a public hearing be held to allow them to personally voice their opposition. Several commenters requested that Los Angeles District extend the comment period for

the April 21, 2000 public notice by at least two weeks. Several commenters requested that prior to any public hearing on the regional conditions, the Corps should provide written responses to the comments received during the written comment period. Several commenters indicated that regional conditions on the nationwide permits would be unnecessarily complex and would duplicate other existing regulatory programs, such as the reviews conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its member Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) in Arizona, the California Coastal Commission (CCC), and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO). This commenter requested that findings of these agencies' reviews of the nationwide permit program in the District be addressed in a separate public notice and circulated for public comment.

**Response:** General permits, such as the NWPs and regional general permits established by the District or Division Engineer, can only be established if in conformance with Section 404(e). Section 404(e) enables the establishment of general permits only if they are for a relatively specific type of activity and if they have minimal adverse impacts on an individual and cumulative basis. It is unreasonable to presume that any general permit has uniform applicability across the breadth of the United States from Alaska to Florida and from Maine to Hawaii. It is equally unreasonable to presume that any general permit demonstrates the same relative level of impact to aquatic resources across the breadth of the U.S. Hence, the development of regional conditions to address the local conditions that may be affected by the implementation of the general permit.

The Los Angeles District conducted public meetings on September 9 and September 20, 1998 specifically to receive comments on proposed regional conditions. Those comments were given full consideration in subsequent public notices issued after publication of draft NWPs in the Federal Register. Comments provided at the public meetings were essentially oral recitations of the written comments provided for submittal to the record.

The comment period for the April 21, 2000 public notice was extended to allow ample opportunity for the provision of comments. However, an extension was given to all who requested it, and comments received after the close of the comment period were also accepted and are part of the public record. Responses to written comments received were not prepared and distributed to the commenters. Responses to comments are provided in this document as part of the Corps' environmental assessment of the potential effect on the human environment of the NWPs and associated regional conditions. This is the appropriate avenue to follow under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

On a cursory level, it may appear that the Corps' regulatory responsibilities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 3, 1899, and Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 are simply duplicating the reviews conducted by other State and Federal agencies. However, each agency has specific responsibilities as directed by State or Federal statute, which cannot be delegated to another agency without considerable development of procedures, which may also require additional rulemaking and/or modifications of statutes. For instance, under Section 404 of the CWA, the Corps of Engineers was given the responsibility to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the

U.S. by Congress. This responsibility cannot be easily delegated to another agency without their agreement and substantial additional development of procedures, not to mention funding of programs and liability issues. For these reasons, each agency is better equipped to address its responsibilities for issues related to aquatic resources at this time. We also disagree with the statement that the various agencies' responsibilities are duplicated unnecessarily. The USFWS and NMFS oversee coastal and inland wildlife resource issues; the SWRCB, ADEQ and RWQCBs address state water quality issues as directed under Section 401 of the CWA; the CCC addresses compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act, and the SHPO addresses potential effects of a federal action on cultural resources as directed by the National Historic Preservation Act. The Corps, as a federal action agency, must comply with all applicable federal, state and local statutes. To ensure such compliance, the Corps coordinates with these agencies and others. Just as the other agencies have no authority to regulate discharge of dredged or fill material, neither does the Corps have the authority to make absolutely unilateral decisions regarding issues pertaining to fish and wildlife issues, coastal zone resources, water quality compliance determinations, or mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. If duplication of effort is perceived, it is simply perception and not substance. The Corps will not issue an additional public notice to simply state the findings of other agencies' reviews of the NWP program. Their comments pertaining to the issuance of the new and modified NWPs and the District's regional conditions are summarized in this document, and are followed by the District's response.

(10) One commenter stated the District couldn't establish regional conditions by public notice because such conditions must be adopted in conformance with the Administrative Procedures Act (APA). This commenter noted that public notices consist of sending information to those on the District's mailing lists or posting such notices on the District's webpage. This commenter stated that such notices do not comply with the federal requirements for adopting rules under the APA. This commenter stated the public notices issued to date do not adequately explain why the Corps decided to impose additional requirements beyond those in the proposed NWP. This commenter stated there are no compelling reasons to add regional conditions to the NWPs and that they would create unnecessary work and delay.

**Response:** Without greater specificity as to areas of discrepancy with the APA, the District must respectfully disagree with the commenter. In simple terms, the APA provides for, among other things, a means by which a federal agency proposing an action that may affect the public at large, issue notice of such action well in advance, to receive comment on the proposed action, make documents readily available for review by requesting parties, and document any final decisions made. The Corps issued several notices in the Federal Register as noted above. These notices specifically mentioned the development of regional conditions by each District to ensure the new and modified NWPs have minimal impacts as required the Section 404(e) of the CWA. The District followed this direction utilizing procedures already established in the implementing regulations for the Regulatory Program and issued three public notices of proposed regional conditions in response to each of three Federal Register notices on proposed and final new and modified NWPs. The District received comments on each notice that were then accepted into the public record. Full consideration was given to all comments

received, written, oral, electronic or otherwise. With each iteration of the Federal Register notices and the District's subsequent public notices, the District made new assessments as to the need for regional conditions to limit the extent of the NWP, and to address sensitive resources, habitat types, or watersheds.

(b) Comments on Proposed Regional Conditions:

(1) Comments of Proposed Regional Condition 1:

Regional Condition 1 would require bridge crossings over streams that support steelhead migration, spawning, or rearing to be constructed in a manner that avoids adverse impacts to these activities. Such construction could be in the form of a span crossing or buried culverts such that passage by steelhead is unimpeded. Several commenters indicated the regional conditions would unnecessarily increase the District's workload with only minor benefits to the aquatic ecosystem. One commenter objected to the inclusion of bridge crossing design parameters to address passage of steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act. This commenter stated that wholesale inclusion of "all road crossings" is arbitrary and capricious; that no data exists to justify the mandate for one type of crossing over another, and that there is no explanation of the geographic boundaries included. This commenter stated that concern for a given species is a separate consideration from those at issue under the CWA: the issue of discharge of dredge or fill material. This commenter noted that existing general conditions, most notably general condition 11, already address potential effects on listed species or their designated critical habitat, and concluded that any further conditioning to address listed species or critical habitat is duplicative and unnecessary. This commenter recommended deleting the proposed regional condition from further consideration. Several commenters, including NMFS and USFWS, indicated they supported the proposed condition and provided additional areas that should be included in the condition.

**Response:** The Los Angeles District disagrees with the commenter's statements. Because bridge crossings typically result in a discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., the Corps has a responsibility to assess the proposed action's effect on aquatic resources, including listed species such as southern steelhead. If the Corps determines a proposed action may affect a listed species or its critical habitat, or a species or area proposed for listing or designation, it must consult with the USFWS or NMFS pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This is a statutory requirement. Consultation pursuant to the ESA must weigh the potential detriment of the federal action (such as issuance of a Department of the Army permit) on the listed species or critical habitat. Such consultations typically result in a biological opinion rendered by USFWS or NMFS. If the Service determines the proposed action would not likely jeopardize a listed species, they would typically include an incidental take statement, often with associated non-discretionary terms and conditions to minimize take of the listed species. "Take" of a listed species is identified as the harassment, harm, pursuit, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting of the species, or the attempt to engage in any such conduct. Interference with the normal life processes of the listed species, such as reproduction and including migration, could be construed as harm, and as such, would likely be addressed in the opinion. Terms and conditions would address bridge-crossing design to minimize interference of migration of adult and juvenile steelhead. In addition, the Corps must determine if a proposed project would adversely affect designated critical habitat. If a proposed bridge design would likely result in a

blockage of steelhead migration, it would be determined to be an adverse effect and consultation would be required. Consultations usually take several months to complete to arrive at a conclusion that the bridge design will have to accommodate steelhead passage. Furthermore, general condition 4 states “[n]o activity may substantially disrupt the movement of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species which normally migrate through the area...” Therefore, the District’s decision to require a bridge crossing on a known steelhead stream to accommodate steelhead is not arbitrary and capricious, but rather demonstrates recognition of the inevitable. Regarding the lack of data mandating one road crossing design over another, it would seem evident that some crossing designs, although adequate for transportation needs, would result in an obstacle for aquatic species that must migrate upstream to fulfill one or more life stages. Steelhead must be able to traverse the streamcourse to successfully arrive at an appropriate spawning area. If minimization of obstacles is possible for any project, this minimization should be taken and is called for in the Regulatory Program. The simple provision of a culvert is often deficient and the regional condition seeks to avoid unnecessary delay of projects that arises out of unacceptable project design. Regarding discussion of geographic boundaries where the regional condition would apply, it should appear evident by the condition’s wording. Simply stated, the condition would apply in all coastal watercourses that have potential for supporting one or more life stages of steelhead from the Santa Monica Mountains to the District boundary at the San Luis Obispo/Monterey county line. This condition was delimited as it was because the Santa Monica Mountains have known steelhead populations in a minimum of two watersheds (Malibu Creek and Arroyo Sequit) and the species has been observed in many of the watersheds to the north. The only other known population south of the Santa Monica Mountains is San Mateo Creek at the Orange/San Diego county boundary on Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. This creek is not included in this regional condition because it is not anticipated the Base will require a bridge crossing over San Mateo Creek in the near future. If it does, they would be responsible for consultation with the NMFS for steelhead issues in addition to applying for a Department of the Army permit for the crossing in waters of the U.S. The commenter is correct that the Corps’ Regulatory responsibility under Section 404 of the CWA is the regulation of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. However, as noted in the first paragraph of this response, that responsibility also requires compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations. The District firmly believes informing the regulated public of the requirement to design a bridge crossing in a steelhead creek to allow for the continued use of the creek by steelhead is a logical and appropriate response to its responsibilities under the CWA and ESA. Submittal of initial designs that demonstrate such compliance would save time and effort on the part of the applicant, the Corps and the NMFS. Bridge crossing designs on watercourses that support migration, spawning or rearing of southern steelhead should be designed to not impede such migration, spawning or rearing. Because projects that discharge fill material into such waters would need a permit from the Corps pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Corps would have to determine whether such a discharge may affect the species or its designated critical habitat. If the Corps determines the project may affect the species or its habitat, it is obligated to consult with NMFS pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. This consultation would likely result in recommendations to address impediments to steelhead migration, spawning or rearing. Furthermore, general condition 4 states no activity may substantially disrupt movement of species indigenous to the waterbody, including migration, and that culverts must be installed to maintain low flow conditions. While some may think the regional condition is redundant, Los Angeles District believes this condition will greatly benefit the species while allowing the applicant a high



degree of assurance his proposed project would meet minimal further constraints in most cases by better focusing the applicant's design efforts to a project more likely to achieve agency approvals. Los Angeles District also believes this condition would place virtually no additional workload on the District and is more likely to lessen workload for such projects due to design meeting desirable parameters prior to submittal.

(2) Comments on Proposed Regional Condition 2:

Several commenters indicated that the geographic description for the desert areas of California was vague and confusing. One commenter stated the District would arbitrarily and capriciously eliminate availability of NWP's to broad geographic areas without explanation or data why these areas should be subject to different treatment than the rest of the region. This commenter stated the public notice did not address why some NWP's are acceptable while others are not, and recommended deleting the proposed regional condition from further consideration. In addition, several commenters indicated that small projects in desert areas that include impacts to special aquatic sites could still meet the minimal impacts test. As a result, they believed that this condition was unnecessarily restrictive. In addition, several commenters questioned the scientific basis for singling out special aquatic sites in desert areas for additional restrictions. Other commenters indicated that this regional condition should be expanded to include all special aquatic sites in the Los Angeles District.

**Response:** For the majority of projects in the desert regions of California, it will be quite clear from the geographic description whether the regional condition applies. Initially, there may be some confusion along the margins of the above desert regions; however, the prospective applicant can contact the Los Angeles District to clarify the issue. When the regional conditions are established, the Los Angeles District should be able to provide maps that clearly indicate the geographic boundaries of the desert areas.

This regional condition provides needed restrictions for discharges of dredged or fill material associated with new structures or facilities in special aquatic sites in desert regions. Special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. These aquatic areas provide important and unique habitat for both threatened and endangered species, including least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher, Neotropical migratory birds and other indigenous wildlife. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to these special aquatic sites have degraded portions of these high value systems.

To ensure the proposed NWP's would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, new permanent fills in special aquatic sites in the above desert regions should be precluded in the Los Angeles District. By eliminating new permanent fills in special aquatic sites in the desert, any further losses of this valuable desert resource would be reviewed under the Individual Permit process that requires a rigorous alternatives analysis. As a result, further impacts to the special aquatic sites in the desert would be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. With this regional condition, the Los Angeles District can ensure the proposed NWP's would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District.

An alternative regional condition would prohibit the use of NWP's in all special aquatic sites in the Los Angeles District. The loss of approximately 90% of wetland resources in southern California and the general scarcity of special aquatic sites in this semi-arid region indicates there

could be a need for the review of any project which would discharge dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines and the public interest factors to ensure no adverse impacts to special aquatic sites. However, as discussed above, the proposed NWP would only impact a maximum of 0.5 acre of waters of the United States. With the inclusion of all the restrictions on NWPs (General Conditions and the terms and conditions), a regional condition that precluded all discharges in special aquatic sites would unnecessarily increase our workload to review small-scale impacts in areas that exhibit lower physical and biological functions, or where such resources occur more frequently or have relatively lesser importance to organisms. As a result, precluding all discharges in special aquatic sites in the District would not be practicable and would result in relatively minor environmental benefits to the aquatic ecosystem at the expense of an unmanageable workload.

### (3) Comments on Proposed Regional Condition 3:

Several commenters indicated they supported this regional condition and indicated that requiring color photographs as part of the application it could provide better information to decision makers and speed up the permit process. Several commenters requested that this condition be modified to include color photographs from specific reference points documented on a map. However, several commenters indicated this regional condition placed an unnecessary burden on applicants and that color photographs should only be required when sensitive resources are present in the project area. Overall, these commenters believed this regional condition would unnecessarily increase the cost of an application without any real benefits to decision makers.

**Response:** It is the position of the Los Angeles District that color photographs can provide valuable information about physical and biological functions present in a given project area. In some cases, the photographs will verify that no sensitive habitat is present, decreasing the number of site visits by the Regulatory Branch staff. We believe this condition will increase our efficiency by allowing desk assessments of affected habitat, speeding up the permit process for small projects that do not impact sensitive habitats. We believe this regional condition is a potentially valuable tool for the Regulatory Program and, as a result, have incorporated the suggested requirement of specific reference points indicated on an attached map.

### (4) Comments on Proposed Regional Condition 5:

Several commenters indicated the geographic description for the Santa Monica Mountains area was vague and confusing. Several commenters indicated that small projects in desert areas that include impacts to special aquatic sites could still meet the minimal impacts test. As a result, they believed that the notification requirements were unnecessarily restrictive.

**Response:** For the majority of projects in the Santa Monica Mountains, it will be quite clear from the geographic description whether the regional condition applies. Initially, there may be some confusion along the margins of the above area; however, the prospective applicant may also contact the Los Angeles District to clarify the issue. When the regional condition is established, the Los Angeles District should be able to provide maps that clearly indicate the geographic boundaries for the Santa Monica Mountains area.

It is the position of the Los Angeles District that any discharge of dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site warrants the review of Regulatory Branch. The loss of approximately 90 percent of wetland resources in southern California and the general scarcity of special aquatic sites

in this semi-arid region indicates the need for compensatory mitigation to ensure minimal adverse impacts to special aquatic sites. With this notification requirement, the Los Angeles District can ensure the proposed NWP would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to special aquatic sites.

Jurisdictional waters of the United States in the Santa Monica Mountains watersheds support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. Furthermore, a number of endangered species, including southern steelhead and tidewater goby, utilize habitat in these watersheds. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to waters of the United States in these watersheds have degraded portions of these high value systems. To ensure the NWP would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, we believe Regulatory Branch should review every project. With this notification requirement, further losses in this area would be compensated with mitigation and further impacts to the aquatic ecosystem would be minimized. With this notification requirement, the Los Angeles District can ensure the proposed NWP would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to aquatic resources in the Santa Monica Mountains watersheds.

Perennial watercourses or waterbodies in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. These perennial watercourses provide important and unique habitat for threatened and endangered species, including least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher, Neotropical migratory birds, and other indigenous wildlife. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to these perennial watercourses have degraded portions of these high value systems. To ensure the proposed NWP would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, Regulatory branch should review every project. With this notification requirement, further losses of this valuable desert resource could be compensated with mitigation and further impacts to the aquatic ecosystem would be minimized. With this notification requirement, the Los Angeles District can ensure the proposed NWP would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to perennial watercourses and waterbodies in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District.

The jurisdictional waters of the United States in tidal areas support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. A number of threatened or endangered species, including the California least tern, western snowy plover and tidewater goby, utilize habitat in these areas. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to waters of the United States have degraded portions of these high value coastal systems.

To ensure the proposed NWP would have minimal impacts to Essential Fish Habitat, both individually and cumulatively, Regulatory Branch should review every project. With this notification requirement, further losses in these coastal areas could be compensated with mitigation and further impacts to the marine ecosystem would be minimized. With this notification requirement, the Los Angeles District can ensure the proposed NWP would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to aquatic resources in tidal areas within the Los Angeles District.

#### (5) Comments on Proposed Regional Condition 6:

The Los Angeles District proposed taking discretionary authority in several areas of the District to protect sensitive aquatic habitat types or watersheds. Several commenters indicated the proposed constraints on vernal pools were unnecessary considering other conservation measures in place to address this sensitive resource, or were too restrictive considering the small acreage involved with

many projects that may affect vernal pools. Several commenters also questioned whether vernal pools could be adequately described considering the unique characteristics inherent to each pool. Several commenters noted the extreme loss experienced by this resource in southern California would warrant their exclusion from consideration of authorization by any general permit. The resource agencies and environmental community noted how the Santa Margarita River watershed has received a significant level of adverse impact to the various watersheds, leading to a variety of problems such as increased runoff and erosion, incision of channels, deposition of sediment leading to adverse flooding situations, etc. Conversely, several commenters noted the proposed restriction is not necessary and would adversely affect the Corps' workload and subsequent response time.

**Response:** Loss of jurisdictional vernal pool habitat in the Los Angeles District is well documented, and ranges from 95 to more than 99 percent in the Santa Barbara region, San Diego/Southern Orange County region and in the western Riverside County region, indicating substantial cumulative losses of this habitat type in these areas. Jurisdictional vernal pools not only represent a unique type of wetland habitat, but also provide essential habitat for several endangered invertebrate and plant species. It is the position of the Los Angeles District that jurisdictional vernal pools in the above areas are sufficiently rare that the loss of or impact to any jurisdictional vernal pool should be significantly mitigated and/or require site specific review under the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines and public interest review factors to fairly evaluate the impacts of the proposed activity on the physical and biological functions of the aquatic ecosystem. Without the above exclusion, the NWP's would result in more than minimal impacts to special aquatic sites and endangered species in the Los Angeles District.

This regional condition provides needed restrictions for discharges of dredged or fill material associated with new structures/facilities in special aquatic sites in desert regions. Special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. Furthermore, these aquatic areas provide important and unique habitat for endangered species, including least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher, Neotropical migratory birds and other indigenous wildlife. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to these special aquatic sites have degraded portions of these high value systems. To ensure the NWP's would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, new permanent fills in special aquatic sites in the above desert regions should be precluded in the Los Angeles District. By eliminating authorization by general permit of new permanent fills in special aquatic sites in the desert, any further losses of this valuable desert resource would be reviewed under the Individual Permit process that requires a rigorous alternatives analysis. As a result, further impacts to the special aquatic sites in the desert would be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. With this regional condition, the Los Angeles District can ensure the NWP's would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District.

Based on a cumulative impact assessment for the Santa Margarita River watershed by Dr. Eric Stein, the Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek watersheds have been affected by a large number of past Section 404 permit actions. In addition, portions of these watersheds support riparian areas that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. As a result, further permanent fills in waters of the U.S. under the NWP program could result in greater than minimal cumulative impacts to jurisdictional areas for certain types of projects in these two watersheds. By precluding authorization under NWP's 39, 42, and 43 for new permanent fills in perennial and

intermittent watercourses in these two watersheds that exhibit cumulative impacts from past Section 404 permit actions, and for projects that cause the loss of more than 0.1 acres of ephemeral watercourses in these same watersheds, the Los Angeles District will ensure mitigation of future impacts, full compliance with the ESA and protection of special aquatic sites. A regional condition for the NWP's which precluded all discharges in the entire Santa Margarita River watershed would unnecessarily increase our workload to review small-scale projects in areas of the watershed that do not have substantial cumulative impacts at this time. As a result, this regional condition would be practicable in light of the District's workload and would result in substantial environmental benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

In Gaviota Creek, Mission Creek, and Carpinteria Creek of Santa Barbara County, and San Luis Obispo Creek and Santa Rosa Creek of San Luis Obispo County, a substantial number of bank stabilization projects have resulted in cumulative adverse impacts to flow velocity and water surface elevations during storm events. With the augmented flow velocity, channel substrate can be scoured during large storm events causing loss of vegetation and long-term channel incision. Although the bank stabilization projects have not resulted in the loss of a large amount of waters of the United States, the cumulative hydrogeomorphic effects of the bank stabilization have eliminated habitat for the threatened southern steelhead that utilizes these streams. At present, there have been cumulative impacts to the above species directly resulting from the use of Nationwide 14 and 26 in these stream channels. By taking discretionary authority over new bank stabilization projects in these two stream channels that exhibit cumulative impacts from past Section 404 permit actions, the Los Angeles District will ensure mitigation of future impacts, full compliance with the ESA and protection of special aquatic sites. A regional condition for the NWP's that precluded all bank stabilization projects in the entire watersheds for the above creeks would unnecessarily increase our workload to review small-scale projects in areas of the watersheds that do not have substantial cumulative impacts from bank stabilization at this time. As a result, the District's proposed regional condition would be practicable in light of its workload and would result in substantial environmental benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

### 3. Consideration of Available Data:

The Los Angeles District has verified a total of 744 authorizations under NWP 12, Utility Line Activities. Of this total, the Los Angeles District verifies approximately 76 authorizations under NWP 12 annually. In general, these projects vary in size from 0.1 acre to over two acres of impact to waters of the United States. The overall impact is predominantly temporary impacts to the channel substrate associated with trenching activities in order to bury the utility line below the bed of the creek. Permanent impacts are usually quite small, averaging approximately 0.3 to one acre to waters of the United States. Permanent impacts are usually associated with stabilization of the banks with rock riprap or from installation of an energy dissipater at the base of the structure.

In addition, small installation and maintenance projects that were previously authorized under NWP 26 would now be authorized under NWP 12. These types of projects include grading activities for the installation or removal of sediment and debris in the vicinity of existing structures, small-scale bank stabilization and changes in the configuration or location of existing utility lines. Review of projects previously authorized under NWP 26 indicates that approximately 20 additional projects per year could be authorized under NWP 12. In general, these projects occurred in conjunction with new residential or commercial development projects, or the installation of long-distance, linear fiber optic cables. These projects typically affected less than

one acre of waters of the United States, with limited permanent impacts to the aquatic ecosystem.

Overall, review of the existing data indicates NWP 12 would continue to permanently affect only a small amount of waters of the U.S., with most authorized work only resulting in temporary impacts to the aquatic ecosystem.

4. Waters Excluded from NWP Authorization or Subject to Additional Notification Requirements:

- (a) The Corps has identified waters of the U.S. that will be excluded from use of this NWP. An explanation accompanies each waterbody. These waters are:

(1) All jurisdictional vernal pools.

**Reason for Exclusion:** Substantial loss of jurisdictional vernal pool habitat in southern California has been documented. Loss of vernal pools ranges from 95 to more than 99 percent in the coastal counties from Santa Maria southward to Baja California and the western Riverside County area, clearly indicating substantial cumulative losses of this habitat type in these areas. In the Los Angeles Basin area, losses are almost total. Jurisdictional vernal pools are unique wetland habitat types, and also provide essential habitat for several endangered invertebrate and plant species endemic to a limited number of pools. It is the position of the Los Angeles District that jurisdictional vernal pools in southern California are sufficiently rare that the loss of or impact to any jurisdictional vernal pool should be significantly mitigated and/or require site specific review under the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines and public interest review factors to fairly evaluate the impacts of the proposed activity on the physical and biological functions of the aquatic ecosystem. Without the above exclusion, the proposed NWP 12 would result in more than minimal impacts to special aquatic sites and endangered species in the Los Angeles District.

(2) For the State of Arizona and the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions of California in the Los Angeles District (generally north and east of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountain ranges, and south of Little Lake, Inyo County), no NWP, except NWPs 1 (aids to navigation), 2 (Structures in Artificial Canals), 3 (Maintenance), 4 (Fish and Wildlife Harvesting), 5 (Scientific Measurement Devices), 6 (Survey Activities), 9 (Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas), 10 (Mooring Buoys), 11 (Temporary Recreational Structures), 20 (Oil Spill Cleanup), 22 (Removal of Vessels), 27 (Stream and Wetland Restoration Activities), 30 (Moist Soil Management for Wildlife), 31 (Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Projects), 32 (Completed Enforcement Actions), 35 (Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins), 37 (Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation), and 38 (Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste), or other nationwide or regional general permits that specifically authorize maintenance of previously authorized structures or fill, can be used to authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material into a jurisdictional special aquatic site as defined at (40 CFR Part 230.40-45 (sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows, coral reefs and riffle-and-pool complexes).

**Reason for Exclusion:** This regional condition provides needed restrictions for discharges of dredged or fill material associated with new structures or facilities in special aquatic sites in desert regions. Special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles

District support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions on a local and regional level. These aquatic areas provide important and unique habitat for endangered species, including least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher, Neotropical migratory birds, and other indigenous wildlife. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to these special aquatic sites have degraded portions of these high value systems. To ensure the NWP's would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, authorization by general permit for new permanent fills in special aquatic sites in the above desert regions should be precluded in the Los Angeles District. Proposals for further impacts to this valuable desert resource would be reviewed under the Individual Permit process that requires a rigorous alternatives analysis.

As a result, further impacts to the special aquatic sites in the desert would be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. With this regional condition, the Los Angeles District can ensure the proposed NWP's would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District.

(3) Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek watersheds in Riverside County for new permanent fills in perennial and intermittent watercourses, and in ephemeral watercourses for projects with more than 0.1 acres of impact to waters of the U.S. for NWP's 39, 42, and 43.

**Reason for Exclusion:** According to a cumulative impact assessment for the Santa Margarita River watershed by Dr. Eric Stein, the Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek watersheds have been adversely affected by a large number of past Section 404 permit actions. In addition, portions of these watersheds support riparian areas that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. Further permanent fills in waters of the United States under certain NWP's would likely result in greater than cumulative impacts to jurisdictional areas in these two watersheds. By taking discretionary authority over such actions in these two watersheds that exhibit cumulative impacts from past Section 404 permit actions, the Los Angeles District will ensure mitigation for future impacts, full compliance with the Endangered Species Act and protection of special aquatic sites.

A proposed regional condition for the proposed NWP's which precluded all discharges in the entire Santa Margarita River watershed would unnecessarily increase our workload by requiring review of small-scale projects in areas of the watershed that do not have substantial cumulative impacts at this time, or which are not likely to adversely affect the watershed on an individual or cumulative basis. Therefore, this proposed regional condition would not be practicable in light of the District's workload and would not likely result in substantial environmental benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

(4) San Luis Obispo Creek and Santa Rosa Creek in San Luis Obispo County for bank stabilization projects.

**Reason for Exclusion:** In San Luis Obispo Creek and Santa Rosa Creek, a substantial number of bank stabilization projects have resulted in cumulative impacts to flow velocity and water surface elevations during storm events. With the augmented flow velocity, channel substrate can be scoured during large storm events causing loss of vegetation and long-term channel incision. Although the bank stabilization projects have not resulted in the loss of a large amount of waters of the United States, the cumulative hydrogeomorphic effects of the bank stabilization have eliminated habitat for the threatened southern

steelhead that utilizes these streams. At present, the Los Angeles District has identified more than minimal cumulative impacts directly resulting from the use of NWP 13, 14 and 26 in these stream channels. By taking discretionary authority over new bank stabilization projects in these two stream channels, the Los Angeles District will ensure future impacts are appropriately mitigated.

A regional condition for the NWPs which precluded all bank stabilization projects in the entire San Luis Obispo Creek and Santa Rosa Creek watersheds would unnecessarily increase our workload to review small-scale projects in areas of the watershed that do not have substantial cumulative impacts from bank stabilization at this time, or which are not likely to adversely affect the watershed on an individual or cumulative basis. Therefore, this proposed regional condition would not be practicable in light of the District's workload and would not likely result in substantial environmental benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

(5) Gaviota Creek, Mission Creek and Carpinteria Creek in Santa Barbara County for bank stabilization projects and grade control structures.

**Reason for Exclusion:** In Gaviota Creek, Mission Creek and Carpinteria Creek, bank stabilization and grade control structures have resulted in more than minimal cumulative impacts to flow velocity and water surface elevations during storm events. With the augmented flow velocity, channel substrate can be scoured during large storm events causing loss of vegetation and long-term channel incision. Grade control structures effectively preclude access of reaches upstream of the structures to aquatic organisms dependent upon such access for successful reproduction. Although the bank stabilization and grade control projects have not resulted in large losses of waters of the United States, the cumulative hydrogeomorphic effects of the bank stabilization have reduced the amount of habitat for the threatened southern steelhead that utilizes these streams. At present, there has been a cumulative adverse impact directly resulting from the use of Nationwide 14 and 26 in these stream channels. By taking discretionary authority over new bank stabilization and grade control structure projects in these three stream channels, the Los Angeles District will ensure future impacts are appropriately mitigated.

A proposed regional condition for the NWPs that precludes all bank stabilization projects in the entire Gaviota Creek, Mission Creek and Carpinteria Creek watersheds would unnecessarily increase our workload to review small-scale projects in areas of the watershed that do not exhibit substantial cumulative impacts from bank stabilization at this time, or which are not likely to adversely affect the watersheds on an individual or cumulative basis. Therefore, this proposed regional condition would not be practicable in light of the District's workload and would not result in substantial environmental benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

b) The Corps has identified other waters of the U.S. that will be subject to additional notification requirements for activities authorized by this NWP. An explanation accompanies each waterbody. These waters are:

(1) Any jurisdictional special aquatic site in the Los Angeles District as defined at 40 CFR Part 230.40-45).

**Reason for Notification Requirement:** It is the position of the Los Angeles District that



any discharge of dredged or fill material in a jurisdictional special aquatic site warrants the review of Regulatory Branch. The loss of approximately 90 percent of wetland resources in southern California and the general scarcity of special aquatic sites in this semi-arid region indicates the need for compensatory mitigation to ensure limited adverse impacts to special aquatic sites. With this notification requirement, the Los Angeles District can ensure the proposed NWP 12 would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to special aquatic sites.

(2) Any jurisdictional waters of the U.S. in the Santa Monica Mountains watersheds (bounded by Calleguas Creek on the west, by Highway 101 on the north and east, and by Sunset Boulevard and the Pacific Ocean on the south).

**Reason for Notification Requirement:** The jurisdictional waters of the United States in the Santa Monica Mountains watersheds support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. A number of endangered species, including southern steelhead and tidewater goby, utilize habitats in these watersheds. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to waters of the United States have degraded portions of these high value systems. To ensure NWP 12 would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, Regulatory Branch should review every project in the Santa Monica Mountains area. With this notification requirement, any further impacts in this area would be compensated with appropriate mitigation and impacts to the aquatic ecosystem would be minimized.

(3) Any perennial watercourses or waterbodies in the State of Arizona and the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions of California in the Los Angeles District (generally north and east of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountain ranges, and south of Little Lake, Inyo County).

**Reason for Notification Requirement:** Perennial watercourses or waterbodies in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. These watercourses provide important and unique habitat for threatened and endangered species, including least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher, Neotropical migratory birds, and other indigenous wildlife. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to these perennial watercourses have degraded portions of these high value systems. To ensure NWP 12 would have minimal impacts to perennial watercourses and waterbodies in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District, both individually and cumulatively, we believe Regulatory Branch should review every project in these habitat types in the District.

(4) All areas designated as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (i.e., all tidally influenced areas).

**Reason for Notification Requirement:** Projects that occur in EFH must be reviewed for compliance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The Corps, as a federal action agency, must make a finding whether the proposed project would affect EFH, and must coordinate with NMFS. The jurisdictional waters of the U.S. in tidal areas support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. Furthermore, a number of endangered species, including California least tern, California brown pelican, western snowy plover, and tidewater goby, utilize

habitats in these areas. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to waters of the U.S. have degraded portions of these high value coastal systems. To ensure NWP 12 would have minimal impacts to Essential Fish Habitat, both individually and cumulatively, Regulatory Branch should review every project. With this notification requirement, any further losses in these coastal areas would be compensated with mitigation and further impacts to the marine ecosystem would be minimized. With this notification requirement, the Los Angeles District can ensure NWP 12 would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to aquatic resources in tidal areas within the Los Angeles District.

5. Alternatives:

- (a) No Regional Conditions: With no Regional Conditions, NWP 12 could have more than minimal impacts in some portions of the Los Angeles District. Without regional conditions requiring notification in the Santa Monica Mountains watersheds, jurisdictional special aquatic sites, essential fish habitat and perennial watercourses in desert areas, there could be more than minimal impacts to waters of the United States that exhibit both high physical and biological functions, as well as contributing to substantial cumulative impacts in some portions of these areas. Without specific requirements for road crossings, there could be more than minimal impacts to steelhead in coastal watersheds from the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles County to the San Luis Obispo County/Monterey County boundary. Without a regional condition requiring notification for projects in jurisdictional special aquatic sites, impacts to these relatively rare resources could occur without compensatory mitigation, contributing to more than minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to special aquatic sites in the Los Angeles District. In addition, with no regional conditions, NWP 12 would have more than minimal impacts on jurisdictional vernal pools in the Los Angeles District. Historically there has been a 95 to 99 percent loss of vernal pool habitat in the southern California area. Further losses would result in more than minimal impacts both individually and cumulatively. Overall, with no regional conditions, NWP 12 could be utilized in areas with sensitive special aquatic sites with no review by the Corps or the resource agencies. With no regional conditions, some activities proposed for authorization by NWP 12 would have more than minimal impacts to sensitive watersheds and resources, special aquatic sites and jurisdictional vernal pool habitat in the Los Angeles District.
- (b) Alternative Regional Limits or Notification Thresholds: An alternative to excluding the use of NWP 12 in special aquatic sites in the State of Arizona and the desert regions of California and in jurisdictional vernal pools would be to allow a limited amount of impacts to occur to these resources. Special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District support substantial aquatic resources that exhibit relatively high physical and biological functions. Furthermore, these aquatic resources provide important and unique habitat for both endangered species, including least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher, Neotropical migratory birds, and other indigenous wildlife. In addition, past construction activities in and adjacent to these special aquatic sites have degraded portions of these high value systems. This alternative does not ensure the proposed NWPs would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to special aquatic sites in the desert regions of the Los Angeles District. To ensure implementation of NWP 12 would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, authorization by general permit of new permanent fills in special aquatic sites in the above desert

regions should be precluded in the Los Angeles District. By eliminating discharges of dredged and fill material in special aquatic sites in the desert and jurisdictional vernal pools, any further losses of these valuable resources would be reviewed under the Individual Permit process that requires a rigorous alternatives analysis. As a result, further impacts to the special aquatic sites in the desert and jurisdictional vernal pools would be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable, ensuring NWP 12 would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to aquatic resources in the Los Angeles District.

- (c) Alternative Nationwide Permit Regional Conditions: To further ensure NWP 12 would result in minimal impacts to aquatic ecosystems, both individually and cumulatively, the Los Angeles District could augment the proposed notification requirements for NWP 12 by including all coastal watersheds. Alternatively, the Los Angeles District could eliminate the use of NWP 12 in all special aquatic sites, including wetlands.

The Los Angeles District could require notification for all projects that require authorization under NWP 12. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad Field Office, requested that the Los Angeles district forward preconstruction notifications to the resource agencies with all NWP 12 applications. Requiring notification for all utility line projects, not just those in special aquatic sites and in waters with relatively high physical and biological functions, would substantially increase the workload for the Los Angeles District without any commensurate benefits to the aquatic ecosystem. Therefore, the Los Angeles District has determined the above alternative notification requirements would not be practicable and would result in relatively minor benefits to the aquatic ecosystem. With the proposed modifications to NWP 12, the Los Angeles District has identified the resources and watersheds that warrant additional scrutiny under NWP 12. With these considerations, the proposed modifications would result in a relatively minor increase in workload, but would have relatively substantial benefits to the aquatic environment.

An alternative regional condition would prohibit the use of NWP 12 in all jurisdictional special aquatic sites in the Los Angeles District. The loss of approximately 90 percent of wetland resources in southern California and the general scarcity of special aquatic sites in this semi-arid region indicate there could be a need for the review of any project which would discharge dredged or fill material in a jurisdictional special aquatic site under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines and the public interest factors to ensure minimal adverse impacts to special aquatic sites. However, a regional condition that precluded all discharges of dredged or fill material in special aquatic sites would unnecessarily increase our workload to review small-scale impacts in areas that exhibit lower physical and biological functions. As a result, this proposed modification would not be practicable and would result in minimal additional environmental benefits to the aquatic ecosystem.

In conclusion, the majority of the projects that could be authorized under the proposed NWP 12 would likely have minimal impacts to the aquatic ecosystem. With the proposed modifications to NWP 12, the Los Angeles District would ensure that NWP 12 has minimal impacts on both sensitive resources and watersheds without a substantial increase in workload.

## 6. Endangered Species Act:

- (a) General Considerations: In southern California, the large number of endangered species has made the general public more aware of the need to contact the USFWS or NMFS for any proposed project. In addition, General Condition 11 requires the applicant to contact the Corps if their proposed project may affect a threatened or endangered species. The Los Angeles

District also has substantial information, including maps, previous studies and survey data that document areas that support endangered species. The Los Angeles District is also very careful to inform all prospective applicants of the need to comply with ESA. If the Los Angeles District has no available data for a proposed project, the applicant may be referred to the USFWS or NMFS for additional information. When the District receives an application within the range of a listed species and/or the project area otherwise supports suitable habitat, the USFWS or NMFS is contacted early in the review process. To facilitate compliance with the ESA, the Los Angeles District has coordinated with the USFWS to complete programmatic consultations for several threatened and endangered species in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties.

To ensure compliance with the ESA, the Los Angeles District has proposed additional notification requirements for special aquatic sites and sensitive resources (Santa Monica Mountains, perennial watercourses and waterbodies in desert regions, and areas designated as Essential Fish Habitat). As a result, areas with a higher likelihood for supporting endangered species or their designated critical habitat would be subject to notification requirements.

The Los Angeles District also proposed a regional condition that would require road crossings to have minimal impacts to stream channels that support southern steelhead. As documented above, the Los Angeles District has allocated a substantial amount of its time and resources to compliance with the ESA.

- (b) Standard Local Operating Procedures for Endangered Species: The Los Angeles District has various procedures for ensuring compliance with the ESA. SLOPES formalize procedures between agencies to enable the agencies to better ensure compliance with the ESA. With the implementation of SLOPES, the above procedures would be formally documented, facilitating the compliance of NWP 12 and other NWPs with the ESA. It is anticipated there will be many situations that will not be addressed by SLOPES and a case-by-case determination will be made regarding consultation with the USFWS or NMFS pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA.

7. Supplement to National Impact Analysis:

- (a) Public interest review factors (33 CFR 320.4(a)(1)):

In addition to the discussion in the national decision document for this NWP, the Corps District has considered the local impacts expected to result from the regulated discharges authorized by this NWP, including the reasonably foreseeable cumulative effects of those discharges.

(1) Conservation: Because NWP 12 would usually only result in short-term temporary impacts to waters of the United States, there would likely be minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to aquatic resources throughout the Los Angeles District. Further, with the inclusion of the proposed notification requirements in special aquatic sites and sensitive watersheds and resources in the Los Angeles District, the above minor impacts would be further reduced.

(2) Economics: Same as discussed in the national document.

(3) Aesthetics: Same as discussed in the national document.

(4) General environmental concerns: In the Los Angeles District, numerous threatened or

endangered species require extensive coordination with USFWS and NMFS. The semi-arid environment limits the extent of aquatic resources in the southern California/ Arizona area. Regional conditions for NWP 12 would preclude discharges of dredged or fill material in jurisdictional vernal pools in specific regions, special aquatic sites and perennial watercourses and waterbodies in Arizona and the desert regions of California, and in the Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek watersheds for certain types of activities. With the inclusion of the notification requirements for NWP 12 in special aquatic sites and sensitive watersheds and other aquatic resources, adverse effects on general environmental concerns in the Los Angeles District would be further reduced. With the continuation of the existing informal coordination procedures and with the inclusion of the proposed notification requirements, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts on general environmental concerns in the Los Angeles District.

(5) Wetlands: In the Los Angeles District, the existing semi-arid climate limits the extent and number of wetland resources. This scarcity of wetlands is especially evident in Arizona and in the desert regions of California. In these areas, annual precipitation is usually below 10 inches that precludes the development of wetlands in the majority of these desert regions. As a result, special aquatic sites are especially rare in the Los Angeles District and warrant more rigorous protection. To ensure minimal impacts to these resources, the Los Angeles District would require notification for any activity discharging dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. In addition, the Los Angeles District would preclude the use of several NWPs in special aquatic sites within desert regions in southern California and all of Arizona. With the inclusion of this modification, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, on wetland resources in the Los Angeles District.

(6) Historic properties: Same as discussed in the national document.

(7) Fish and wildlife values: Same as discussed in the national document.

(8) Flood hazards: With the dynamic storm season typical of southern California and parts of Arizona, large floods are a normal part of the hydrologic regime. Due to a general lack of soil development and vegetation coverage in semi-arid areas, peak discharges for very high magnitude storm events are larger for dryland basins than similar sized humid-area basins. With the maintenance of existing utility structures in stream channels, NWP 12 would provide long-term benefits by reducing flood hazards in the Los Angeles District.

(9) Floodplain values: Same as discussed in the national document.

(10) Land use: Same as discussed in the national document.

(11) Navigation: Same as discussed in the national document.

(12) Shore erosion and accretion: Same as discussed in the national document.

(13) Recreation: Same as discussed in the national document.

(14) Water supply and conservation: With the semi-arid climate and the large existing population

in the Los Angeles District, installation and maintenance of utility lines associated with water supply is especially important in this region. As a result, NWP 12 would provide long-term benefits by authorizing new conduits for water supply structures/facilities. Furthermore, to ensure that perennial watercourses and water bodies in desert areas would not be adversely affected by work under NWP 12, the Corps would require notification for all projects that affect perennial waters in desert regions (see Regional Condition 5).

(15) Water quality: In the heavily populated areas of southern California and Arizona, existing water quality in most rivers has been impaired by runoff from upland agricultural, residential and industrial sources. The required 401 water quality certification for every NWP 12 would ensure long-term minimal impacts to water quality in the rivers and streams of the Los Angeles District. With the implementation of the above conditions, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts on water quality.

(16) Energy needs: Same as discussed in the national document.

(17) Safety: Same as discussed in the national document.

(18) Food and fiber production: Same as discussed in the national document.

(19) Mineral needs: Same as discussed in the national document.

(20) Considerations of property ownership: Same as discussed in the national document.

(b) 404(b)(1) Guidelines Impact Analysis (Subparts C-F):

(1) Substrate: With NWP 12, there would short-term impacts to channel substrate in the immediate vicinity of the construction area. Subsequent maintenance activities in close proximity to existing structures would result in minimal changes to disturbed channel reaches. To ensure minimal impacts in special aquatic sites and sensitive watershed areas and sensitive resources, waters excluded from NWP 12 or additional notification requirements would be required for NWP 12 (see above). With the inclusion of these regional conditions, NWP 12 would result in minimal impacts to channel substrate.

(2) Suspended particulates/turbidity: In the heavily populated areas of southern California and Arizona, existing turbidity levels in most rivers has been impaired by runoff from upland agricultural, residential and industrial sources. Short-term construction activities could augment turbidity levels in waters of the U.S. However, these activities would generally only result in a short-term minor change in turbidity. Furthermore, the required 401 certification by the Regional Water Quality Control Board would ensure long-term minimal impacts to turbidity/suspended sediment loads in the rivers and streams of the Los Angeles District. With the implementation of the above conditions, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts on turbidity levels in waters of the U.S. within the Los Angeles District.

(3) Water: Same as discussed in the national document.

(4) Current patterns and water circulation: In the coastal watersheds of the Los Angeles District, impacts to currents and water circulation could affect spawning of southern steelhead. Any maintenance activities associated with utility repairs should not reduce the cross-sectional area of the channel or modify the existing gradient of the stream channel. To ensure minimal impacts to steelhead, Regional Condition 1 would require all bridge crossing designs to adhere to the above requirements. Furthermore, the Los Angeles District would require notification for any maintenance activities in sensitive watersheds or resource areas. With the inclusion of the above provisions, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts on current patterns and circulation in waters of the United States.

(5) Normal water level fluctuations: Same as discussed in the national document.

(6) Salinity gradients: Same as discussed in the national document.

(7) Threatened and endangered species: Effects from the construction and maintenance of utility lines and facilities are likely to involve loss, alteration, and reduction of aquatic habitat, loss and alteration of the aquatic insect assemblage, loss of riparian vegetation, sedimentation, and turbidity. Take is possible in the form of capture, trapping, harm, harassment, injury, and mortality of federally listed species. Conditions developed during the notification process and consultation with the USFWS and NMFS will ensure minimal impacts.

(8) Fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic organisms in the food web: Same as discussed in the national document.

(9) Other wildlife: Same as discussed in the national document.

(10) Special aquatic sites: The potential impacts to specific special aquatic sites are discussed below:

(a) Sanctuaries and refuges: Same as discussed in the national document.

(b) Wetlands: In the Los Angeles District, the semi-arid climate limits the extent and number of wetland resources. This scarcity of wetlands is especially evident in Arizona and in the desert regions of California. In these areas, annual precipitation is usually below 10 inches that precludes the development of wetlands in the majority of these desert regions. Furthermore, approximately 90% of wetlands in California have been affected by historic conversion to agricultural uses, and grading and filling activities. As a result, wetland areas are especially rare in the Los Angeles District and warrant more rigorous protection. To ensure minimal impacts to wetland resources, the Los Angeles District would require notification for an activity discharging dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. With the inclusion of this modification, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts to wetland resources in the Los Angeles District.

(c) Mud flats: In the Los Angeles District, historic coastal development activities have reduced the extent and number of mud flat resources. As a result, approximately 90% of wetlands, including coastal wetlands, in California have been affected by historic conversion to agricultural uses, grading and filling activities. As a result, mud flat areas

are especially rare in the Los Angeles District and warrant more rigorous protection. To ensure minimal impacts to mud flats, the Los Angeles District would require notification for an activity discharging dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including mud flats. With the inclusion of this modification, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts to mudflats in the Los Angeles District.

(d) Vegetated shallows: In the Los Angeles District, historic construction activities have reduced the extent and number of vegetated shallows. As a result, approximately 90% of wetlands, including vegetated shallows, in California have been affected by historic conversion to agricultural uses, marina construction, and grading and filling activities. As a result, vegetated shallows are especially rare in the Los Angeles District and warrant more rigorous protection. To ensure minimal impacts to vegetated shallows, the Los Angeles District would require notification for any activity discharging dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including vegetated shallows. With the inclusion of this modification, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts to vegetated shallows in the Los Angeles District.

(e) Coral reefs: Same as discussed in the national document.

(f) Riffle-and-pool complexes: In the semi-arid southern California and Arizona areas, limited water resources and modifications for flood control have led to the construction of numerous dams in the mountains surrounding southern California and on the Colorado River in Arizona. With the construction of these large dams, many riffle-and-pool complexes have been eliminated by the large reservoirs. Furthermore, construction of the dams also modifies the hydrologic regime of the river, which can also degrade downstream riffle-and-pool complexes. As a result, riffle-and-pool complexes are confined to montane and foothill regions. They warrant more rigorous protection due to their relatively high production of invertebrate fauna and other contributions to riparian aquatic resources such as aeration of the water, provision of substrate for decomposers and other factors. To ensure minimal impacts to riffle-and-pool complexes, the Los Angeles District would require notification for any activity discharging dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including riffle-and-pool complexes. The regional conditions for NWP 12 would also preclude discharges of dredged or fill material in special aquatic sites in Arizona and the desert regions of California, and in the Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek watersheds for certain types of activities. With the inclusion of this modification, NWP 12 would have minimal impacts to riffle-and-pool complexes in the Los Angeles District.

(11) Municipal and private water supplies: With the semi-arid climate and the large population present in the Los Angeles District, maintenance of existing utility structures associated with water supply is especially important in this region. In addition, to ensure minimal impacts to water supplies, as well as the aquatic resources the Corps would require notification for all discharges of fill material in perennial watercourses in desert areas within the Los Angeles District. As a result, NWP 12 would provide long-term benefits by authorizing the construction and maintenance of water supply structures/facilities while ensuring minimal impacts to aquatic resources.



(12) Recreational and commercial fisheries: Same as discussed in the national document.

(13) Water-related recreation: Same as discussed in the national document.

(14) Aesthetics: Same as discussed in the national document.

(15) Parks, national and historical monuments, national seashores, wilderness areas, research sites, and similar areas: Same as discussed in the national document.

8. List of Final Corps Regional Modifications and Conditions for NWP 12:

The original public notices issued by Los Angeles District to receive comments on proposed regional conditions included two with subparagraphs for notification requirements and for discretionary authority specific to particular aquatic types or watershed areas. For the sake of ease of use, these conditions' order are further modified below to reflect a simple listing, as well as grouping several that were particularly similar.]

a. For coastal watersheds from the southern reach of the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles County to the San Luis Obispo County/Monterey County boundary, all road crossings must employ a bridge crossing design that ensures passage and/or spawning of steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is not hindered in any way. In these areas, bridge designs that span the stream or river, including designs for pier- or pile-supported spans, or designs based on use of a bottomless arch culvert simulating the natural stream bed (i.e., substrate and streamflow conditions in the culvert are similar to undisturbed stream bed channel conditions) shall be employed unless it can be demonstrated the stream or river does not support resources conducive to the recovery of federally listed anadromous salmonids, including migration of adults and smolts, or rearing and spawning. This proposal also excludes approach embankments into the channel unless they are determined to have no detectable effect on steelhead.

b. For the State of Arizona and the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions of California in Los Angeles District (generally north and east of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa mountain ranges, and south of Little Lake, Inyo County), no nationwide permit, except Nationwide Permits 1 (Aids to Navigation), 2 (Structures in Artificial Canals), 3 (Maintenance), 4 (Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities), 5 (Scientific Measurement Devices), 6 (Survey Activities), 9 (Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas), 10 (Mooring Buoys), 11 (Temporary Recreational Structures), 20 (Oil Spill Cleanup), 22 (Removal of Vessels), 27 (Stream and Wetland Restoration Activities), 30 (Moist Soil Management for Wildlife), 31 (Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Projects), 32 (Completed Enforcement Actions), 35 (Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins), (Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation), and 38 (Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste), or other nationwide or regional general permits that specifically authorize maintenance of previously authorized structures or fill, can be used to authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material into a jurisdictional special aquatic site as defined at 40 CFR Part 230.40-45 (sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows,

coral reefs, and riffle-and-pool complexes).

c. For all projects proposed for authorization by nationwide or regional general permits where prior notification to the District Engineer is required, applicants must provide color photographs or color photocopies of the project area taken from representative points documented on a site map. Pre-project photographs and the site map would be provided with the permit application. Photographs should represent conditions typical or indicative of the resources before impacts.

d. Notification pursuant to general condition 13 shall be required for projects in all special aquatic sites as defined at 40 CFR Part 230.40-45 (sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows, coral reefs, and riffle-and-pool complexes), and in all perennial watercourses or waterbodies in the State of Arizona and the Mojave and Sonoran (Colorado) desert regions of California in Los Angeles District (generally north and east of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa mountain ranges, and south of Little Lake, Inyo County).

e. Notification pursuant to general condition 13 shall be required for projects in all areas designated as Essential Fish Habitat by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (i.e., all tidally influenced areas).

f. Notification pursuant to general condition 13 shall be required for projects in all watersheds in the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles and Ventura counties bounded by Calleguas Creek on the west, by Highway 101 on the north and east, and by Sunset Boulevard and Pacific Ocean on the south.

g. Individual permits shall be required in all jurisdictional vernal pools.

h. Individual permits shall be required in Murrieta Creek and Temecula Creek watersheds in Riverside County for new permanent fills in perennial and intermittent watercourses otherwise authorized under NWP 39, 42 and 43, and in ephemeral watercourses for these NWPs for projects that impact greater than 0.1 acre.

i. Individual permits shall be required in San Luis Obispo Creek and Santa Rosa Creek in San Luis Obispo County for bank stabilization projects, and in Gaviota Creek, Mission Creek and Carpinteria Creek in Santa Barbara County for bank stabilization projects and grade control structures.

9. NWP 12 was issued without a 401 Water Quality Certification or a Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Determination. As a result, each NWP 12 application would require review and approval from both the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Coastal Commission before the Corps could authorize any discharges of dredged or fill material (see 33 CFR Part 330.9 and 330.10).

10. Cumulative Impacts:

The Los Angeles District has verified a total of 744 authorizations under NWP 12, Utility Line Activities. Of this total, the Los Angeles District verifies approximately 76 authorizations under NWP 12 annually. In general, these projects vary in size from 0.1 acre to over two acres of impact to waters of the United States. The overall impact is predominantly temporary impacts to the channel substrate associated with trenching activities in order to bury the utility line below the bed of the creek. Permanent impacts are usually quite small, averaging approximately 0.3 to one acre to waters of the United States. Permanent impacts are usually associated with stabilization of the banks with rock riprap or from installation of an energy dissipater at the base of the structure.

In addition, small installation and maintenance projects that were previously authorized under NWP 26 would now be authorized under NWP 12. These types of projects include grading activities for the installation or removal of sediment and debris in the vicinity of existing structures, small-scale bank stabilization and changes in the configuration or location of existing utility lines. Review of projects previously authorized under NWP 26 indicates that approximately 20 additional projects per year could be authorized under NWP 12. In general, these projects occurred in conjunction with new residential or commercial development projects, or the installation of long-distance, linear fiber optic cables. These projects typically affected less than one acre of waters of the United States, with limited permanent impacts to the aquatic ecosystem.

Overall, review of the existing data indicates NWP 12 would continue to permanently affect only a small amount of waters of the U.S., with most authorized work only resulting in temporary impacts to the aquatic ecosystem.

The terms and conditions of NWP 12, including preconstruction notification requirements and the regional conditions listed in Section 8 (above), will insure that NWP 12 only authorizes activities with minimal impacts, both individually and cumulatively, on the aquatic environment. High value waters will be protected by the restrictions in the above regional conditions and the preconstruction notifications for the NWP. Through the preconstruction notification process, the Los Angeles district will review certain activities on a case-by-case basis to ensure those activities result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, both individually and cumulatively. During the preconstruction notification process, the District Engineer may also exercise discretionary authority and require an individual permit for those activities that may result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

If at a later time, there is clear unequivocal evidence that NWP 12 would result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, individually or cumulatively, the modification, suspension or revocation procedures at 33 CFR 330.4(e) or 33 CFR 330.5 will be used.


11. Settlement Agreement: On October 8, 1999, a court order (as clarified on November 10, 1999) was entered by the United States District Court (Court) for the District of Arizona that enjoined the Corps of Engineers (Corps) from authorizing projects under nationwide permits ("NWPs") 13, 14, or 26 within the range of the endangered cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*) until a Court ordered "regionally based, programmatic impact analysis" has been completed. On March 9, 2000, at the national level, the Corps announced that as replacement permits ("Replacement Permits") it was modifying six NWPs (NWPs 3, 7, 12, 14, 27, and 40) and issuing five new NWPs (NWPs 39, 41, 42, 43, and 44) to replace NWP 26. To resolve the legal question of whether or not the October 8, 1999 court order applies to the Replacement Permits the

Court approved a settlement agreement ("Settlement Agreement") executed on September 22, 2000 by Center for Biological Diversity and Defenders of Wildlife (Plaintiffs) and the Corps (Defendants).

In the Settlement Agreement, the Corps agreed to satisfy certain conditions prior to making the Replacement Permits effective within the geographic area subject to the injunction in Defenders of Wildlife v. Ballard, No. CV-97-794-TUC-ACM (D. Ariz.). One condition was that the Corps agreed to solicit comments on the environmental documentation for the replacement permits and regional conditions for 45 days and delay for an additional 45 days making the replacement permits effective within the geographic area of the injunction. The Corps will give full and due consideration to these comments and will modify the replacement permits or regional conditions as necessary to ensure compliance with all federal laws. Therefore, within the geographic scope of the injunction, which includes portions of Pima and Pinal Counties in Arizona, the Corps will not use the Replacement Permits and will not require compliance with the new regional conditions for the all other non-Replacement Permits NWP until this condition is satisfied. When the necessary conditions of the Settlement Agreement have been satisfied, the Corps will announce an effective date for the Replacement Permits and the regional conditions within the geographic area covered by the Settlement Agreement.

12. Final Determination:

Based on the considerations discussed above, and in accordance with 33 CFR 330.4(e)(1) and 330.5(c), I have determined that this NWP, including its terms and conditions, all regional conditions, and limitations, will authorize only those activities with minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, individually or cumulatively.



PETER T. MADSEN  
BG, DIVISION ENGINEER  
SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION

22 May 01  
DATE